

UNITED STATES REESTABLISHES EMBARGO ON ARMS FOR MEXICO; MOBS
FORM IN CAPITAL; 12 AMERICANS KILLED, 50 WOUNDED AT VERA CRUZAMERICAN FORCES MOVED
THREE MILES FROM SHORE
AT VERA CRUZ; MORE FIRING

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 23.—AMERICAN FORCES TODAY GAINED POSSESSION OF THE BREST WORKS THREE MILES INLAND FROM VERA CRUZ. THE POSITION IS ON THE RAILROAD TO MEXICO CITY AND HAD BEEN IN POSSESSION OF THE HUERTA SOLDIERS SINCE THE UNITED STATES FORCES TOOK THE CITY.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 23.—Major Smedley D. Butler and a detachment of marines were dispatched on outpost duty to a position a few miles beyond the western limits of the city on the railroad. They took one light field piece with them. The men were drawn from the Panama battalion formerly commanded by Butler. The city prepared throughout the night for an attack by Mexicans. Captain Ruess continued in immediate command of the garrison. Occasional shots were fired in the suburbs during the night.

Sailor Kills Marine.
An American marine was killed last night by a bluejacket. The sailor on duty became excited when he saw a figure move toward him in the darkness. He forgot his instructions to challenge three times, and fired. General Maas, former Mexican commander at Vera Cruz, was reported today to be intending to move against the city with strong reinforcements from Puebla.

American forces on shore at Vera Cruz were estimated at 6,000 by Commander Charles F. Hughes, chief of staff to Rear Admiral Charles B. Badger. They are accompanied by full equipment of field guns and machine guns. Although General Maas is reported assembling several thousand Mexican troops for an assault on the city, Hughes said that the American force is capable of repelling such an attack without using the ship's big guns, which might damage the city.

Latest Casualty Figures.
Badger's latest figures give the total American casualties at 12 dead and 45 wounded, several of the latter probably fatally. Officers from the American fleet boarded every liner today and warned commanders not to land war supplies. Several small coasting vessels were sent out of the inner harbor because it was thought there were Mexican sharpshooters on board. There were no alarming reports from Tampico today, but the American squadron outside the breakwater could not proceed there.

Charted Several Weeks.
Galveston, Texas, April 23.—Commenting on the accuracy of American ships' charts, at Vera Cruz, army officers here said that for several weeks navy gunners had had that city and vicinity charted with all ranges worked out. All they had to do was to look at the chart for a range on whatever place they wanted to hit, set guns and fire. All of the second division of the army is back in camp here and at Texas City ready to move. Long practice "hikes," which might interfere with prompt boarding of transports, have been abandoned.

Washington, D. C., April 23.—Charge O'Shaughnessy of Mexico City has been handed his passport. Mexican Charge Algrara, at Washington, said he probably would ask for his passport today.

Passports were delivered to Charge Algrara late today.
Twelve Americans have been killed and 50 wounded at Vera Cruz. After two days' fighting American forces hold the city.

Carranza, constitutionalist general, has addressed a note to the American government protesting the seizure of Vera Cruz. He characterizes it as a hostile act against the Mexican nation and "invites" the United States to withdraw. This is the situation that confronted the Washington administration today. The president summoned Bryan and Counsellor Lansing of the state department to the White house for a conference. General Witherpoon, chief of staff of the army, and General Wood reached the war department at 9 o'clock and summoned the heads of departments to confer with them.

Note Not Defiant One.
A copy of the text of the Carranza note in Spanish was received here today by constitutionalist agencies. An important paragraph in it differing somewhat from the translation made by Consul Carothers at El Paso was translated as follows by the constitutionalists:

"More over, invasion of our territory and the permanency of your forces at Vera Cruz, or violation of rights which constitute our existence as a free independent state, would certainly drag us into an ineffectual but dutiful war, which we always desired to avoid."

Constitutionalists said Carranza's note was not intended as a defiance, but as an appeal to the United States

to withdraw its forces and seek reparation from them.
Secretaries Daniels and Lane joined the conference with the president at 10 o'clock. Garrison was expected to arrive momentarily. It was reported immediate movements along the Mexican border and necessity for further operations at Vera Cruz were under consideration.

Anti-American Demonstrations.
Private advices in code from Mexico City disclosing that Americans there are in danger have been communicated to government officials. Dispatches from a source of unquestioned trustworthiness bearing date of today set forth that mobs of Mexicans were forming for anti-American demonstrations. Americans on the streets have been menaced and threatened with violence, and they are concentrating at the embassy for mutual protection. The navy and war departments are planning early seizure of the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. Two bridges, one 10 miles and the other 18 from Vera Cruz, are reported intact. These must be protected if Vera Cruz is to be the base of further operations.

Plans for Raising War Funds.
Administration leaders today laid plans for raising war funds in case an army has to go to Mexico. Secretary Lane, the first member to leave the cabinet meeting, said the president would issue a statement today outlining definitely the policy to be pursued in Mexico. It is understood the statement will deal particularly with the situation in north Mexico, as indicated in Carranza's note. The cabinet also considered the action of Huerta in handing passports to O'Shaughnessy. No decision was made, Bryan said, as to what nation would be asked to care for American affairs in the Mexican capital or what action would be taken as to American consuls in Mexican cities.

Tax on Legal Documents.
McAdoo discussed plans for raising revenue with Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborne and signified his intention of taking it up later with Chairman Underwood of the house ways and means committee and Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee. The first measure planned would impose a stamp tax on checks and legal documents generally, similar to Spanish war times, and another would tax sweet wine, rectified brandies and probably beer. According to estimates, such a measure would net the treasury about \$116,000,000 yearly, and, if the situation demanded, tax would be imposed also on cigars, cigars and tobacco. It is not the present intention to alter the tariff law, although such legislation might be necessary later.

SOLDIERS TO
GUARD LIVES
NEAR BORDER

Anti-American Feeling is
Developing in the Vic-
inity of Chihuahua.

DANGER AT FORT BLISS

Five Thousand Mexicans Who
Fled Ojinaga to Be Made
Prisoners of War.

Washington, D. C., April 23.—A complete change in the program of the military campaign in Mexico may be necessitated by the menacing attitude of the constitutionalists. That subject is now under consideration by the joint board of the army and navy and the secretaries of the two military departments.

Late reports from Consul Agent Carothers indicates growing turbulence and development of anti-American feeling in north Mexico, particularly in the neighborhood of Chihuahua, where many Americans have elected to remain in charge of their own business interests.

For Safer Location.
A danger spot has developed rapidly at Fort Bliss, where, owing to withdrawal of a large portion of the American garrison to other border

Chief of Rebels is
Against Uncle Sam

General Venustiano Carranza.

Carranza has declared the seizure of Vera Cruz by the United States a hostile act against Mexico as a whole, leaving the inference that, if there is actual war, he will combine his forces and aid the Huerta administration in resistance.

points, some five thousand Mexicans, interned, composed of federal soldiers and women who fled from Ojinaga, months ago, are insufficiently guarded within a barbed wire enclosure. The status of these internees is likely to change soon to prisoners of war and it is the intention of the war department to take them to some place sufficiently removed from the border to insure safe keeping as soon as necessary funds are at hand.

Protection Along Border.
Plans of campaign are being arranged on lines for immediate establishment of protection along the entire northern border of Mexico for Americans in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and California.

Following that, will develop details of the original plan of campaign against Mexico City by land via railroad lines from El Paso on the south. This, however, is dependent upon a decision by the administration that actual war exists, which is supposed to be forecast by the reestablishment of the embargo on the exportation of arms.

British and Germans Aided.
Admiral Badger reported that American and foreign refugees at Tampico had been taken off from the city "through the courtesy of British and German cruisers." The Tehuantepec railway across Mexico has been closed. Admiral Mayo reported from Tampico: "Courtesy and energy of the captains of German and British cruisers there are now aboard our ships 1,200 American refugees. More expected tomorrow coming from outside points. Merchant ships are taking men on board. Badger reported all quiet at Vera Cruz."

Shipments Intercepted.
San Antonio, Texas, April 23.—According to department headquarters, an embargo is operative at all points along the border within the confines of the department, but officers would not discuss details. Federal control some of the Mexican ports of entry opposite this jurisdiction and the constitutionalists control other ports. Immediately upon receipt of instructions from the war department Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss sent telegraphic orders notifying officers to intercept all shipments of munitions of war intended for Mexico. In a short time the embargo will be operative over a stretch of more than 1,500 miles. The patrol along that stretch has an average strength of about 16,000 men.

South Dakota to Mazatlan.
San Francisco, Cal., April 23.—The cruiser South Dakota, which left here yesterday for the Mexican coast via San Diego, was instructed by wireless to proceed direct to Mazatlan, where Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle is to assemble the Pacific reserve fleet. The cruiser Maryland, at Mare Island, was ordered to the coaling station at California City and to make ready to depart.

Irrigation System Guard.
Los Angeles, Cal., April 23.—Four companies and a machine gun platoon of the California national guard has been mobilized for service at Calexico, a border town opposite Mexicali, in lower California, and the key to the irrigation system of the Imperial Valley. The force musters about 250 men and leaves here tonight.

Des Moines, April 23.—Herbert J. Zimmerman of Chicago, a student at Ames who was killed recently, met with an accidental death under the wheels of a Rock Island train, according to the finding of the coroner's jury announced today.

SITUATION
IN MEXICO
UP TO 4 P.M.

Washington, D. C., April 23.—President Wilson told correspondents today that as far as his authority was concerned the United States is not in a state of war with Mexico. He referred to the crisis as very serious. No orders will be issued to the army, he said, nor has the embargo on arms been restored with reference to the constitutionalists.

Washington, D. C., April 23.—Reported movements of Mexican troops in the neighborhood of Juarez developed the fact that the state and war departments are anxious to obtain information of the whereabouts of General Villa and his forces, last heard from at Torreón. American authorities have lost track of his movements.

El Paso, Texas, April 23.—At 1 o'clock the rebel juanta here denied that troops were moving on Juarez from Chihuahua. They said the report was probably due to the fact that Villa left for Juarez to visit Mrs. Villa.

Washington, D. C., April 23.—Word reached the war department that the constitutionalists and Huertistas at Tampico have united to oppose any American operations.

San Antonio, April 23.—All available troops at Fort Sam Houston have been ordered out for border patrol. Battery B goes to El Paso and cavalry troops to Eagle Pass, Laredo and Brownsville. Orders were issued after appeals from residents of border towns.

Washington, D. C., April 23.—Charge O'Shaughnessy, at Mexico City, and Charge Algrara at Washington, have been given their passports.

New York, April 23.—A private dispatch dated last night said mobs were forming in Mexico City for anti-American demonstration.

San Francisco, April 23.—Four thousand Mexicans have enlisted at a secret recruiting station here the last few days and left for service below the border, according to a report to the police.

Washington, D. C., April 23.—The state department is advised there are 1,000 American citizens still in Mexico City.

London, England, April 23.—All dividends on the Mexican Railway company's loans were passed. First preferred stock immediately slumped four points to 95. Ordinary stock went to three and a half lower, and second preferred four and a half lower than yesterday.

Boston, Mass., April 23.—At the navy yard sailing time for the battleships Virginia, Nebraska and Georgia was fixed at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Admiral Badger reported to the navy department that he was sending the Esperanza with 400 refugees to Galveston. The admiral will charter the steamer Mexico City and send her and the golfer Cyclops to Tampico to transport other refugees to Galveston. His intention is to send ships to Tuxtepec to take off refugees. The number of American refugees to arrive at Galveston would aggregate 2,000. Refer-

General Funston
On Texas Border

Gen. Frederick Funston.

In case it becomes necessary for an armed force to invade Mexico, General Frederick Funston will be an important factor in the land operations. He is now on the Texas border. General Funston is the man who captured Aguinaldo and made a brilliant record in the Philippines during the trouble with the natives after the Spanish-American war.

ence in Mayo's dispatch to "Courtesy and British cruisers," was explained in another dispatch as meaning that the and energy of captains of the German American ships are lying outside the river, about nine miles from Tampico, and that the British and Germans volunteered to transport refugees to the American warships.

THE WEATHER

Forecast Till 7 p. m. Tomorrow, for
Rock Island, Davenport, Moline
and Vicinity.

Unsettled tonight and Friday; probably showers; warmer; fresh breezes.
Temperature at 7 a. m., 45. Highest yesterday, 53. Lowest last night, 43.
Velocity of wind at 7 a. m., 12 miles per hour.
Precipitation in last 24 hours, none.
Relative humidity at 7 p. m., 46; at 7 a. m., 65.
Stage of water, 3.7; a fall of .1 in last 24 hours.
J. M. SHERIER, Local Forecaster.

Washington, D. C., April 23.—"Mother" Jones, Colorado strike leader, testified before the house mines committee today.

FUNDS READY
FOR TO CARRY
PEOPLE HOME

Senate Concurs in \$500,-
000 to Help Get Amer-
icans Out of Mexico.

BORAH SEES REAL WAR

Senator Urges United States
Also to Withdraw From Hon-
duras and Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 23.—THE SENATE, AFTER CONSIDERABLE DEBATE, PASSED AN EMERGENCY RESOLUTION GIVING PRESIDENT WILSON \$500,000 FOR REMOVAL OF AMERICANS FROM MEXICO.

Washington, D. C., April 23.—The house resolution appropriating \$500,000 to bring Americans in Mexico back to the United States was favorably acted upon by the senate appropriations committee. Chairman Martin hoped to get unanimous consent to its passage so it would be ready for the president's signature late today. That the "United States and Mexico are actually at war today was the declaration of Senator Borah today when administration senate leaders sought to pass a bill granting \$500,000

BORDER PATROL PREVENTS
FEDERALS BLOWING UP END
OF INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE

Washington, D. C., April 23.—President Wilson today issued the following comment on the Carranza statement: "I wish to reiterate with greatest earnestness the desire and intention of this government to respect in every possible way the sovereignty and independence of the people of Mexico. The feeling and intention of this government in this matter are not based upon politics. They go much deeper than that. They are based upon genuine friendship for the Mexican people and profound interest in the reestablishment of their constitutional system. In whatever unhappy circumstances or necessities may arise, this object will be held steadily in view and pursued with consistent purpose so far as this government is concerned. But we are dealing with facts. Wherever and whenever the dignity of the United States is flouted, its international rights or rights of its citizens invaded, or its influence rebuffed, where it has the right to attempt to exercise it, this government must deal with those actually in control."

NOW DEALING WITH HUERTA.
It is now dealing with General Huerta, in the territory he now controls. That he does not rightfully control does not alter the fact that he does control it. We are dealing, moreover, only with those whom he commands and those who come to his support. With those we must deal. They do not lawfully represent the people of Mexico. In that fact we rejoice, because our quarrel is not with the Mexican people, and we do not desire to enforce our rightful demands upon those whom existing authorities at the place where we act, do for the time being, represent."

Washington, D. C., April 23.—That General Huerta deliberately planned the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico and other offenses against the United States, with a view to bringing on armed intervention and uniting all the Mexican factions behind him, was the substance of a letter received by a high government official from an authoritative source in Mexico City.

to move Americans out of Mexico. Borah said the United States should immediately get out of Mexico and out of Honduras and Nicaragua.

Enforcing Offensive Rule.
"I think when this act is passed, it ought to be declared that the United States will withdraw from Mexico, Nicaragua and Honduras," said Borah. "Do the people understand that the present government of Nicaragua would melt away if American marines were withdrawn from in front of the white house in Managua? We are enforcing upon the people of Nicaragua a government they do not want. This gradual encroachment into the affairs of our neighbors has led to the whole world to suspect us of ultimate intentions to extend sovereignty over these countries. I believe the president meant what he said at Mobile in regard to the United States not wanting more territory, but that is what we have said ever since Thomas Jefferson annexed Louisiana. I believe if the American flag ever goes up in Mexico it will never come down."

Lewis Blames Colleagues.
Senator Lewis said if Carranza spoke now in warlike tones it must be laid at the door of senators who sought to have congress pass a resolution which would declare war with all Mexico, when the president had made it clear that he wanted peace.

"Shall we vote the president of the United States a hypocrite? Shall we vote to say that when he spoke to us he had in his heart a lie?" asked Lewis.

Report Discredited.
The state department did not credit the report that O'Shaughnessy had reached Vera Cruz. It is said he would not have time since his last message from Mexico City. The interests of the United States will be looked after by one or more foreign embassies. Bryan said that the mere severing of diplomatic relations did not mean war. The department said from eight hundred to a thousand Americans in Mexico City would be protected by guards of other legations, numbering about one hundred soldiers. There are no American marines in the Mexican capital.

Plan Operations.
After issuing the statement declaring the intention of the United States to enforce reparation "Whenever and wherever the dignity of the United States is flouted," President Wilson bent all energies of the administration today to planning for operations in Mexico. The president's statement, issued after a cabinet conference, in reply to a message from Carranza, constitutionalist chief, declared: "We are now dealing only with those whom Huerta commands,

EAGLE PASS, TEXAS, APRIL 23.—AFTER DESTROYING SWITCHES AND MACHINERY IN RAILROAD SHOPS AND REMOVING INSTRUMENTS FROM THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN PIEDRAS NEGRAS, OPPOSITE THIS PLACE, MEXICAN FEDERALS WERE PREVENTED FROM BLOWING UP THE MEXICAN END OF THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE, WHEN THE AMERICAN BORDER PATROL ARRIVED.

El Paso, Texas, April 23.—Four troop trains and one train loaded with horses and ammunition are said to have left Chihuahua last night for Juarez, across the river from here. The forces are commanded, it is said, by General Ortega. The commander of the battlefield at Fort Bliss, has asked Washington for instructions. At Juarez every effort was made to conceal the news of the trains. The bare facts, however, were coaxed from an authentic source. British subjects were warned today to leave Mexico. The warning came from the British ambassador at Washington. There are about seven hundred Britons in Mexico.

No Loss of Life in Riots.
Galveston, Texas, April 23.—Wireless messages from Puerto Mexico, 120 miles south of Vera Cruz, indicated there was probably no loss of life in the anti-foreign riots there last night. Messages told of the safety of Dr. George E. Tabor, of the United States marine hospital service, while Americans were all on steamships in the harbor.

Foreigners Flock to Railroads.
El Paso, Texas, April 23.—Foreigners are reported flocking to the railroads in Mexico on their way to the United States. Seventy refugees were on this morning's train from Chihuahua and a special carrying American Consul Hamm of Durango and a large body of foreigners from that city is due here tonight. Carranza's reply to Bryan caused greater excitement here than did the taking of Vera Cruz, for it is interpreted to mean war between all of Mexico and the United States. Telegrams from many parts of rebel territory poured in on Carranza, urging that factional differences be subordinated to protecting the national honor.

Rebel Leaders Sign Pact.
Practically every rebel leader of El Paso and Juarez met at river last night and signed a note to Carranza congratulating him on what they termed his patriotic attitude. Villa, it is understood, was influential in shaping Carranza's reply.

The conqueror of Torreón, with 15,000 seasoned and victory-flushed veterans, according to reports from Chihuahua, declared he could land 12,000 men in El Paso in 48 hours, and that it might be wise to teach the "Gringos" a lesson.

and those who come to his support. From dawn today wearied chiefs of the war and navy departments, Bryan and other cabinet officers, hurried from conference to conference.

Arm Imports Stopped.
Orders from the war department were directed to Fort Sam Houston to stop all importations arms directed to Huerta forces, across the border at Piedras Negras. This led to a report that the embargo on arms was reestablished at the border against both the constitutionalists and federalists. Some officials said the department hesitates to issue a blanket order until the exact attitude of the constitutionalists toward the United States is demonstrated. The situation on the Mexican border was a subject of an all day's conference. Any contemplated movement of the army to Vera Cruz by transportation, it was reported, will hold up as a result of the Carranza message until border conditions permit withdrawal of troops there.

The administration as yet expects no open hostilities from the constitutionalists, hoping they will remain neutral. Wilson in a statement commenting on Carranza's note asking the United States to withdraw from Vera Cruz, and recognize the constitutionalists, flatly announced the course against Huerta would be continued, but that the United States had no quarrel with the Mexican people, as a whole. The White house statement was issued to inform Carranza that the United States could not recognize him or seek reparation from him, as he required, but must deal with men in control of territory where offenses were committed.

Bryan announced that arrangements had been made with the Brazilian government whereby the archives in the American embassy in Mexico City would be turned over to the Brazilian legation in that city. Bryan made the announcement after a conference with Ambassador Daganha.